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acquired and gives us in print, an Address or General Order from Wolfe to his Army after the Heights of Abraham had been surmounted but before battle was joined. It ends prophetically "Believe me, my friends, if your conquest could be bought with the blood of your General, he would most cheerfully resign a life which he has long devoted to his country." There is not space to comment upon the other documents, but the whole volume is of the greatest interest; and the three volumes taken together form a splendid work, worthy alike of the Champlain Society and of Dr. Doughty's high reputation.

C. P. LUCAS.

*The New Régime, 1765-1767.* Edited with an Introduction and Notes by CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD, University of Illinois, and CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER, Miami University. [Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. XI., British Series, vol. II.] (Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library. 1916. Pp. xxviii, 700.)

THIS is the second volume of a series of which the first volume is *The Critical Period*, noticed in the April, 1916, issue of the *Review*. It is made up of documents and excerpts from documents relating to the period from February 28, 1765, to July 15, 1767. The subjects with which the documents are mainly concerned are the taking possession by the British of the Illinois Country; descriptions of the country and characterizations of the people; the relations of the British to the inhabitants, French and Indian; and the projects for the exploitation of the territory.

The documents of greatest interest are George Croghan's Journal (February 28–October 8, 1765), which has been several times printed, but seemingly with less critical accuracy than here; the *procès verbal* of the delivery of Fort Chartres (October 10, 1765), which includes a description of the fort and its appurtenances; letters of Stirling to Gage (October 18, 1765, December 15, 1765); Aubry's letter to the French minister (January 27, 1766), from which it appears that the fixing of the capital of Spanish Illinois at St. Louis resulted from the choice of St. Ange and not from the order of his superior officer; Fraser's letter to Haldimand (May 4, 1766); the papers of General Lyman regarding the settlement of a colony on the Mississippi; Capt. Henry Gordon's Journal of a voyage from Fort Pitt to Pensacola by way of the Illinois (May–December, 1766); Memorial of Traders in behalf of Free Trade with the Indians (September, 1766), with which it is interesting to compare the letter from Gage to Conway, page 339 (July, 1766), and the Petition of the Merchants of St. Louis, January, 1769 (Houck's *Spanish Régime in Missouri*, I. 37); and letter of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan to Irwin (September, 1766) relating to the navigation of the Ohio.

The story told by these and the accompanying documents is not a creditable one. The French had been living in the Illinois Country,

which they had found to be "a terrestrial paradise", for nearly three-quarters of a century. The paradise was not without the trail of the serpent, but the inhabitants lived peaceable and fairly well-ordered lives. The treaty of 1763 changed all this.

It was provided in that treaty that the French inhabitants might at any time within eighteen months sell their property and retire from the country. The country was left for France to take care of for more than eighteen months pending the transfer, during which time the inhabitants could find neither purchasers nor money, yet when the British did come in after the expiration of the time, the commanding officer at first refused any extension; which meant that if any inhabitant wished to leave he must abandon his property; but finally a provisional extension to March following was granted. In the meantime, all those who could get away transported their movables across the Mississippi under cover of darkness, which the British officers thought very reprehensible, and said that it was "done chiefly to distress us and increase our difficulty in maintaining the country". For those who remained no civil government was provided.

Captain Stirling, who was vested with no civil authority, found it necessary to appoint a judge, from whose decisions he would himself entertain appeals. To fill the office of judge he designated a bankrupt named Lagrange, but there is nothing to show that he performed the duties of the office, except Stirling's statement that he was wanting in knowledge of law.

The Indians, whose good-will it was so important to secure, were as little considered as the French. Captain Stirling was sent to them without the customary presents, without the provisions necessary for their entertainment, and even without an interpreter. The previous failure of Pontiac to achieve success at Detroit was the one thing which prevented the destruction of Stirling and his men. And during the whole period the British practically "got nowhere". It was not a régime; it was a muddle. What progress was made in later years will be shown in the succeeding volumes.

The book is well arranged and well edited. What is printed about Lagrange and his creditors should have been supplemented by the inclusion of the decision of the Superior Council at New Orleans in the matter, which decision is in the St. Louis archives. Morgan's journal of his voyage down the Mississippi was printed in the report of the Eighth International Geographical Congress, 1904. The date of the voyage is there given as 1767; here as 1766. Which is correct?

WALTER B. DOUGLAS.

*The Federal Executive.* By JOHN PHILIP HILL. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. Pp. viii, 269.)

THIS work, we are informed, has been in process of construction since 1903. Its purpose "is to add a little to the studies on the subject